A planet's visibility (V) or invisibility (I) depends on its phase/distance from the ☉:

I	USB	within 15° of the ☉
V	Morning star	superior planets, 15-120°
V		☿, 15-28° rising from ☉
V		♀, 15-48° rising from ☉
V	Acronychal (℞)	superior planets, 120-172°
I	Curtailed Passage (℞)	superior planets, 173-187°
V	℞ to 2nd Sta.	superior planets, 188-240°
V	Evening star	superior planets, 240-345°
V		☿, 15-28° setting into ☉
V		♀, 15-48° setting into ☉

Table B.1: Planet Phase (Visibility)

Lunar Phases[2]

The lunar phases are defined by the ☽'s distance in degrees from the ☉:

0° New Moon

1° Rising (Coming Forth)

45° Waxing Crescent

90° 1st Quarter

135° 1st Gibbous (Double Convex)

180° Full Moon

225° 2nd Gibbous (Disseminating)

270° 2nd Quarter

315° Waning Crescent (Balsamic)

345° Setting

[2]References: *Valens Anthologies* trans. by M. Riley, Ch. 2 §35, *Ancient Astrology Vol. I* by Demetra George, Ch. 29.